

THE IBIS.

NINTH SERIES.

VOL. II. 1908.

JUBILEE SUPPLEMENT.

1. *Proceedings of the Special Jubilee Meeting of the British Ornithologists' Union*, held on Wednesday, December 9th, 1908, at the House of The Zoological Society of London, No. 3 Hangover Square (by permission).

Dr. F. DU CANE GODMAN, F.R.S., President,
in the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary will read the Minutes of the last Meeting.

THE SECRETARY read the Minutes, which were then confirmed, and signed by the President.

THE SECRETARY also read a number of telegrams and letters from the following Foreign Societies and Members of the Union, who were unable to attend, but sent hearty congratulations on the event:—

Ornithologische Gesellschaft in Bayern.

South African Ornithologists' Union.

Dr. Otto Finsch.

Dr. Anton Reichenow.

Graf Hans von Berlepsch.

Dr. Wilhelm Blasius.

Dr. Othmar Reiser.

Herr Herman Schalow.

Col. James A. G. R.-Drummond-Hay.

THE PRESIDENT: I will ask Dr. E. Hartert to read an Address from the German Ornithological Society.

Dr. E. HARTERT: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The German Ornithological Society, which, you know, has always been on very friendly terms with the British Ornithologists' Union, has sent an Address, which the President and Secretary of that Society have asked me to hand over to the President of this Society, with the offer of their very best wishes for your continued prosperity. The Address may be translated as follows:—"The German Ornithological Society presents to the British Ornithologists' Union, on the occasion of their Fiftieth Anniversary, the most cordial wishes for the continual progress of their successful work and efforts for the growth and in the interests of Ornithology."

Mr. Schalow wished me to say he had intended to come over in person to deliver his wishes and to shew his goodwill to the Union, but that, unfortunately, his health has prevented him from so doing.

THE PRESIDENT: I am sure that you will all join me in thanking those who have sent their congratulations to-day on our Fiftieth Anniversary. I will put it to the vote, and I am sure that it will be carried unanimously. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT then delivered the following Address:—

Brother Members of the B. O. U.,—You need not that I should remind you that the occasion of our meeting here to-day, is to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the British Ornithologists' Union. Though I am one of the few surviving members of that little band of twenty who inaugurated the Union, I take no credit to myself for the small part I had in doing so. The real honour of founding the Society belongs to our late friend and colleague Professor Alfred Newton, at whose rooms in Magdalene College, Cambridge, the idea was propounded in 1858; and I feel sure it will be deeply regretted by all here present that in consequence of his untimely death, he

was prevented from carrying out his intention of entertaining us there again, and of giving us a hearty welcome at the same University which gave birth to the Society.

I will not enter on the history of the foundation of the Union, for this will be much better treated presently by our Editor, Dr. Selater, who has given special attention to the subject, but I shall, in the few remarks I am about to make, pass on to consider the growth that the Science of Ornithology has made since the inauguration of the British Ornithologists' Union, which has been in no small measure due to the enterprise of its members.

During the fifty years of its existence, I find that something like 1800 original papers on birds have been published in 'The Ibis,' the result for the most part of expeditions made, chiefly by members of the Union, to nearly all parts of the world. In addition, a vast amount of articles have appeared in other periodicals, amongst which may be specially mentioned the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, to say nothing of numerous other works, including the fine Monographs on families of birds, which have been published separately, such as Gould's 'Trogons,' Selater's 'Jacamars,' Shelley's 'Sun-birds,' Sharpe's 'Kingfishers,' and 'Swallows,' &c. The subject, however, is by no means exhausted, though it every day becomes more difficult to find new ground to explore.

If British Ornithologists have been busily engaged in their favourite pursuit, our Colleagues abroad have been equally industrious, and have added enormously to the general stock of knowledge. Of their publications I may first mention the German Ornithological Society, with its organ the 'Journal für Ornithologie,' a book no worker on birds can afford to be without. It was commenced in 1852, or six years before 'The Ibis,' and has been continued ever since. Perhaps the Society next in importance is the American Ornithologists' Union, with its quarterly Journal 'The Auk,' a most valuable work chiefly devoted to the birds of its own Continent. In addition, there are several

other Journals devoted to our branch of science, which treat chiefly of the birds of the various countries to which they severally belong: amongst them are 'Aquila,' the organ of the Hungarian Society, 'The Emu,' of the Australian Ornithologists' Union, 'The Condor,' of the Cooper Ornithological Club of California, and others which I need not mention, as I have given sufficient instances to shew the activity which prevails. When, in 1872, Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe succeeded George Gray in the Bird Department of the British Museum, there were about 30,000 stuffed birds and bird-skins in that Institution, and many of these (as some of us can well remember) were set up in the most grotesque manner. Few had exact locality-labels, whilst others had none at all, and in some cases specimens were simply marked "The Indies," but whether from the East or West was left to the student to decide. The number of specimens now in the National Collection is, Dr. Sharpe tells me, about 500,000, or sixteen times as many as there were thirty-six years ago.

Again, I find in the first Volume of the 'Zoological Record,' which was published in 1864, that 120 papers on Ornithology were enumerated for the previous year, while on turning to that for 1907 there are no less than 1760, or fifteen times as many as there were thirty-three years earlier. These two instances will give some idea of the progress Ornithology has made since the foundation of the British Ornithologists' Union.

Perhaps few things have conduced more to advance our science in this country than the establishment of the British Ornithologists' CLUB, which, though not approved by some of our leading members at its outset, has nevertheless been the means of frequently bringing together those interested in the subject. The social gatherings are well attended, and afford an opportunity both of exhibiting specimens, and discussing various problems connected with them. They have thus been the means of adding materially to our knowledge, and have led to an increase in the number of members of the Union itself.

The study of Nature, and of Birds in particular, has always had a special fascination for me, but it has been in the careful observation of their habits, far more than in the examination and classification of them at home, that I have experienced the greatest enjoyment.

Although Ornithology as a pastime is one of immense interest, increasing our love of nature and quickening our powers of observation, it should not be forgotten that it at the same time provides an excellent school for the study of evolution. It was in 1858, or the same year as the foundation of the British Ornithologists' Union, that the paper of Darwin and Wallace, first promulgating the theory of evolution, appeared in the Journal of the Linnean Society. This was followed by the publication of the 'Origin of Species' by Darwin in November 1859. I can well remember the commotion it caused, not only in the scientific world, but amongst all classes. The theory was violently opposed on all sides, except by a very few of Darwin's most intimate friends, amongst whom the names of Hooker and Huxley stand out pre-eminently as its champions. The new faith however grew, very slowly at first, but gradually it gained more adherents. Now, the idea that species are fixed or unchangeable has passed away, a new era has set in ; and though the process of evolution is extremely slow, we see before us at every turn, that change is constantly going on. As an example of this it has been recently pointed out that even in our own Island several of the birds which have hitherto been considered identical with their continental representatives, prove on close examination to be slightly different. In Central and South America, countries to which I have paid special attention, we find these differences still more clearly marked, and in many districts there is a slightly modified or representative form of bird, while this equally applies to all classes of animals. These differences are frequently very slight, but they are for the most part constant in the areas where they exist, and are sufficient to enable us to distinguish the various forms with certainty. It is this discovery which

has given such an extraordinary interest to the study of Zoology generally.

Before concluding these short remarks I cannot omit saying a few words about the Editors of 'The Ibis,' who have done so much to sustain its high character. Dr. Sclater commenced by editing the first series of six volumes; he was succeeded by the late Professor Newton and Osbert Salvin, each of whom undertook a similar series. Of the 32 remaining volumes Dr. Sclater has been either Editor or Joint Editor, besides having been amongst the chief contributors throughout the 50 years. I am sure therefore that you will feel with me that we owe him a deep debt of gratitude for the labour of love which he has so well performed on behalf of the Union—a debt we also owe to the late Howard Saunders and to our present Joint Editor, Mr. A. H. Evans.

With regard to the medals which the Society is about to present to four surviving founders of the Union, I will only say for myself, that I feel most highly honoured at being the recipient of such a gift, and I can assure you that I deeply value your appreciation of the small part that I have been able to take in the welfare of our Society.

I should like also to express to you my sense of the honour you have done me in electing me as your President, and to assure you that so long as you continue to repose that confidence in me, it will be my earnest desire to promote the welfare of the British Ornithologists' Union, while I sincerely trust that it may long continue to enjoy a similar prosperity to that which it has experienced in the past.

THE PRESIDENT: I will now ask Dr. Sclater to read a short history of the Union since its foundation, which he has prepared for this Meeting.

(See below, p. 19.)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. A. H. Evans has prepared some notices of the Life and Work of certain of the principal

Members of the Union, and I now call upon him to speak on the subject.

Mr. EVANS then gave some details of the Biographical Notices which he had prepared.

(See below, p. 71.)

THE PRESIDENT: Before proceeding to the distribution of Medals, I am sure that you will join me in passing a hearty Vote of Thanks to our Editor for the account that he has prepared of the history of the Union, and also to Mr. Evans for his Biographies. I must say that both these papers recall to my memory matters of great interest, but perhaps to those who are younger they will not appeal so strongly.

The Vote of Thanks was then carried by acclamation.

THE PRESIDENT: Now we will proceed to the distribution of Medals to the above-mentioned four surviving original Members of the Union, but as I, who am one of them, cannot well give myself a Medal, I will ask Mr. Henry Morris Upcher, the oldest surviving elected Member, to take the Chair.

Mr. UPCHER then took the Chair.

Mr. UPCHER: Brother Members of the B. O. U.,—When I accepted the invitation that was given me to come here to-day to be put in this responsible position, I could not help feeling that however pleasurable the office might be, it could not avoid being mixed with feelings of sadness which I am sure we all feel. I stand here before you to-day in this position from no merits or deserts of my own, but merely from the events of nature over which we have no control. I hope I am sufficiently thankful for being so well and strong as I am at my time of life, but I must say that I heartily wish many of those gentlemen who have gone to join the majority had been spared to take my place and present these Medals. But still, to-day we are concerned more with the present, and I am sure we must all congratulate ourselves on finding our Union in such a flourishing

condition. We are glad to find that our colony, which began with the list of twenty which you have heard read to-day, has increased to the large number of over 400. I hope it may go on and still increase and prosper. But though our founders are reduced to such a small number, I am sure we must all congratulate ourselves that we have still such a good clutch of the original brood left. We cannot help looking back at some of the names that came into our lives:—Dear old Professor Newton, who made many evenings most pleasant to us when we were at Cambridge; and then Lord Lilford, to whom the Union owes a great debt of gratitude. Again, my thoughts go back to dear old Canon Tristram—the “Sacred Ibis” I always called him—under whose auspices I was introduced to this Union. We must not, however, go through the whole list, for to-day we have a pleasant duty to perform to four of our ancestors who are still with us. To make any distinction between them would be odious. I will only emphasize the remarks of the President, who pointed out how much we are indebted to Dr. Selater, our present Editor, for all the work he has done for us during the past fifty years. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, in our time we have seen a great many changes in nomenclature. I am glad to find that we have not altered the name of our Journal, which is still merely ‘The Ibis.’ I hope that we shall continue to stick to our original name and be worthy of it.

I think that, after all you have heard this afternoon, I had better speak no further. I will say in conclusion, that I hope that all who follow in the steps of those who have set us so good an example, and that all future Members, will remember that the aim and object of the British Ornithologists’ Union is not the destruction, but the preservation of bird-life and bird-species throughout the world. (Applause.)

I have now great pleasure in presenting to Mr. Godman, our President, this Gold Medal as a mark of our respect and gratitude for all that he has done for us. (Cheers.)

(The Medal was then presented.)

Mr. GODMAN : Mr. Upcher and Brother Members of the B. O. U.,—I can hardly find words in which to thank you for the high honour that you have conferred upon me by presenting me with this Gold Medal. I assure you that I greatly appreciate both the gift itself and the kind feeling which has prompted it. I am afraid I have done but little to deserve it. (“No, no.”) It was my good fortune when at the University to meet with several kindred spirits deeply interested in the pursuit of Natural History, and it was more due to them than to myself that the British Ornithologists’ Union was founded. For some years I was Secretary to the Union, but that was when the Members were few and the work was consequently light. I should perhaps have done more in Ornithology had not Salvin and I determined to publish the ‘*Biologia Centrali-Americana*.’ Together we personally undertook the Aves and the Rhopalocera, but later we found that it would be more advantageous that each should be mainly responsible for one subject; thus Salvin continued the Birds and I the Butterflies. At his death, however, I resumed my ornithological labours, and with Dr. Sharpe’s assistance brought the latter part of Salvin’s work to an end, and then concluded my own portion of the Butterflies; and I have now good reason to hope that the whole of the ‘*Biologia*’ will be completed before very long. This is perhaps some excuse for my not having done more in Ornithology. With these few remarks, I will only thank you again most heartily for presenting me with this Medal. (Applause.)

Mr. UPCHER : I have great pleasure in presenting the next Medal to Dr. Sclater, our Editor.

(The Medal was then presented.)

Dr. SCLATER : Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The obvious thing for me to say is that this is the proudest moment of my life, and I say so in all fulness of heart. When I go into my library and see the fifty volumes, which are described in the List before us, standing nicely bound in

a row, I always think that that is the best piece of work I have done during the course of my long life. It was Prof. Newton's idea to establish the Journal, but I think I may claim the next place in carrying the idea out. Now forty-three years at the Zoological Society, spent in the management and improvement of its affairs, was not a bad piece of work; but I look upon my connexion with 'The Ibis' with still greater satisfaction, and I thank you all for this Medal which you have given me. (Cheers.)

Mr. UPCHER: I have great pleasure in presenting the next Medal to Mr. W. H. Hudleston.

(The Medal was then presented.)

Mr. HUDLESTON: Mr. President and Brothers,—I look upon this Medal as a premium upon longevity, and I accept it in lieu of an "Old Age Pension." (Applause.) At the same time, I feel deeply grateful to all the Members of our Union for this honourable acknowledgment, this most delightful acknowledgment, as it were, that I am one of the survivors of the original Members of the B. O. U. It calls to mind old friends, more especially our two friends who are distinguished throughout the whole of the British Ornithologists' Union. It calls to mind, amongst other things, the very early days of the association, days when I was associated with Tristram, Salvin, Newton, and Wolley; and I think I can offer an explanation, to a certain extent, of the idea which has gone abroad in some way that the British Ornithologists' Union was founded in the County of Durham. The fact is, that when Newton and Wolley returned from their expedition to Iceland in the summer of 1858, one of them on his way south called upon Tristram at his house in Durham, and it was there that they consulted together as to the foundation of the Union which has already been spoken about. I think that after that there was a meeting at Leeds, to which Dr. Selater has alluded; and I have letters in my possession from three, at any rate, of these members of the Union, in which they

all speak of the necessity of founding it. And I must say I really do believe that the actual starting-point of the British Ornithologists' Union was at the meeting of the British Association at Leeds in 1858. It was consequent upon that, as you remember very well, that a meeting was called at Cambridge in the following November. And I have a most distinct recollection, amongst other things, of passing two or three very pleasant days with your President at the "Bull Hotel" at Cambridge—he remembers it as well as I do (laughter),—in which we discussed these matters, before the Union was ultimately founded. Well, now I must thank you again most heartily and express my gratitude to you for presenting me with this Medal.

Mr. UPCHER: The next Medal is to be presented to Mr. Percy Godman.

(The Medal was then presented.)

Mr. PERCY GODMAN: Mr. Chairman and Brother Members of the B. O. U.,—I beg to thank you very much indeed for the honour you have conferred upon me. I do not quite know what I have done to deserve it. I remember that I was at Cambridge, and joined the small band of active ornithologists: we were active then, more in the field than we were at lectures, I am afraid. I am very proud indeed of having been one of the original Members of the Union, and I hope the Society will continue to extend and prosper in the way it has done ever since it was founded. I thank you very much.

Dr. F. Du Cane Godman again took the Chair.

THE PRESIDENT: I ask you to return a hearty Vote of Thanks to Mr. Upcher for so kindly presenting the Medals. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant has an announcement to make, and will probably conclude with a motion. I ask Mr. Grant to address you.

Mr. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT: Mr. President and Brother Members,—In the circular letter which I have addressed to every Member of the Union, I suggested that it might be possible to do something more than has yet been done to celebrate the Jubilee of our great Ornithologists' Union, and with this aim in view I laid before you a proposal, and invited your co-operation in the scheme for the exploration of the Charles Louis Mountains in Dutch New Guinea. The Charles Louis Mountains are believed to rise to an altitude of from 16,500 to 17,500 feet, and, if so, are by far the highest ground between the Himalayas and the Andes. German New Guinea and British New Guinea have been more or less worked; but practically the whole of the great interior of New Guinea has not been touched at all, so that the Charles Louis Mountains are at the present time beyond doubt the finest unknown ground in the world. For a number of years I have been eagerly watching for an opportunity of sending out an Expedition for the exploration of this great range, but until quite recently the risk attending such an attempt rendered its chances of success too small to justify the experiment.

Now this is all changed, and, acting on reliable information which has lately been supplied to me by Mr. Walter Goodfellow, the well-known traveller, I have determined to try and organise an Expedition. In the first place I secured the services of Mr. Goodfellow, as I felt confident that if anyone could successfully lead an Expedition into these mountains, he would do so. With his help I have carefully worked out, as far as possible, the details of the scheme, and find that he has been able to make specially favorable arrangements for obtaining porters, thus overcoming the greatest difficulty, namely, transport. The services of two other well-known naturalists with previous experience of New Guinea have also been obtained. With the generous help of various friends, most of whom are members of the Union, I have already been able to raise a considerable sum of money, sufficient to meet the working expenses for a short time. But without greater resources the Expedition cannot remain

long in the field. Besides, we hope to be able to add to the number of our collectors, so that all branches of zoology and botany may be investigated. I have already told you in my circular letter that my great desire is to associate this undertaking with the British Ornithologists' Union, so that it may be known as the "British Ornithologists' Union Jubilee Exploration of the Charles Louis Mountains." I may add that since my letter was sent out, I have received replies from some thirty-five members giving me very cordial and material support to the scheme. I will now ask the President to be so kind as to put my suggestion to the vote so as to ascertain the wishes of the members of the British Ornithologists' Union as a body. The motion which I wish to put forward is to ascertain whether the members of the British Ornithologists' Union are willing to join in this exploration of the Charles Louis Mountains.

THE PRESIDENT: I should like just to say one or two words before putting the motion. Of all the interesting places in the world New Guinea is perhaps the most interesting. It has produced, and probably will still produce, some of the finest birds and insects that the whole world has ever supplied. I think myself that if we, as a Society, give this scheme our blessing, it will be a very good way of commemorating this day. With these few words I will put the proposition to the vote. I think I may say that Mr. Ogilvie-Grant hopes and certainly wishes that we may give him a separate volume of 'The Ibis' for the publication of the results of this scheme, should it come off. Of course that will involve a certain expenditure, and whether our funds, after to-day, will bear the strain, I am not quite certain.

MR. OGILVIE-GRANT: I think it is quite possible that if we get the amount we think necessary, there might be sufficient margin for a sum of money to be set aside towards publication.

THE PRESIDENT: I am afraid even then it will take rather

a large lump out of our funds. But we have a great many members, and I think, having every reason to suppose that our income will be greater than our expenditure, that we can afford to launch out a little.

THE SECRETARY: I hope to be allowed to say a few words on this matter. I think nothing could be better than that we should celebrate our Jubilee by having our name connected with this exploration, but we should at the same time clearly understand that we cannot bind ourselves to produce a special volume on the results of the Expedition. The Jubilee volume, which we are going to publish in a month or two, will make a considerable difference in our balance at the Bank, and I do not think we should be at all wise in binding ourselves to produce a second special volume so soon. At the same time, I think that the Committee might consider it desirable that the money received from the sale of the Jubilee volume should be put aside to form the nucleus of a fund for the publication of a volume on the results of the proposed Expedition.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT: I may venture to remind you that the proposed publication will not take place for two years or more, and that there would be time to recoup our expenditure before then.

THE PRESIDENT: The motion is:—

“That the Members of the British Ornithologists’ Union are willing to co-operate in the exploration of the Charles Louis Mountains in Dutch New Guinea, so that the Expedition may be known as the ‘British Ornithologists’ Union Jubilee Exploration of the Charles Louis Mountains.’”

The Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD: I beg to second that.

Dr. PENROSE: Am I to understand that your motion does not include any question at all of a special number of ‘The Ibis’ coming out? I do not know whether other members present may agree, but I personally think that it would be

far better if the papers appeared in future numbers of 'The Ibis' in the regular way. I do not think that Mr. Grant made any very special point that the papers were to be published in a separate Jubilee number.

THE PRESIDENT: We can put the motion in two parts, first that you agree to this proposition of Mr. Grant's, and then as to the mode of publication, or perhaps it would be as well to leave the matter of publication out at present. There is no hurry about it. In all probability it will be three years hence at least before the money is required, and by that time we may have met the expenditure that we have incurred to-day. I will put the motion as I read it.

THE HON. WALTER ROTHSCHILD: My only objection to starting a Jubilee volume is this. The Expedition (if I am right in hoping that the resolution will be carried unanimously) will be started on the basis of Ornithology, but it will include the acquisition of a large number of specimens of other groups of animals. Now I do not think that under our present rules we can publish anything except ornithological papers, and therefore the account of the Expedition in a special Jubilee volume must be either incomplete, only giving the ornithological results, or, it may be, only an account of the exploration and not the actual account of the collections. Neither of these alternatives would, I think, be at all conducive to the proper estimation of the work of the Expedition by the public. And I therefore think that, without any wish to run counter to Mr. Grant's ideas, it would be much better that the question of publishing the results of the Expedition should be put aside until the Expedition has returned.

Dr. HARTERT: I think Mr. Grant's plan of this Expedition must have the heartiest support of all members of the British Ornithologists' Union, because the Charles Louis Mountains are undoubtedly one of the most interesting places, if not the most interesting place, in the world to be

explored. But I agree that it is rather premature now to decide about the publication of these researches. Let us wait until the return of the Expedition and then make our plans. We can do it much better then than now.

THE PRESIDENT then put the Resolution to the Meeting and declared it to be carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: Then the Resolution is carried on the understanding that the exact mode of publication is deferred for the present. After we know a little more about the results of the Expedition, we shall be in a better position to decide in what form to publish them.

MR. OGILVIE-GRANT: I should like to thank you all very much indeed for the kind way in which you have received this proposal, and I hope that the Exploration will be in every way worthy of the Union.

At the suggestion of the Secretary a small Committee was elected to deal with the funds and general arrangements of the Expedition.

Dr. Selater and Mr. Meade-Waldo were chosen to cooperate with Mr. Grant, and it was decided that Mr. C. E. Fagan, of the Natural History Museum, who was already acting as Treasurer, should be requested to continue in that capacity.

In reply to a question as to the total amount of money that would be required to carry out the Expedition successfully, Mr. Grant said that he considered that £3000 would be amply sufficient.

The meeting then terminated, after a vote of thanks to the Zoological Society for the use of their room.

In the evening a Dinner was held at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, which was attended by 81 Members of the B. O. U. (see following List) and 24 guests.

*List of the Members of the B. O. U. present at the
Jubilee Dinner, December 9, 1908.*

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|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Capt. BOYD ALEXANDER. | The Hon. E. S. MONTAGU. |
| Rev. H. D. ASTLEY. | Major W. H. MULLENS. |
| Mr. P. H. BAHR. | Mr. HENRY MUNT. |
| Col. HANBURY BARCLAY. | Prof. OSCAR NEUMANN. |
| Dr. R. M. BARRINGTON. | Mr. T. H. NEWMAN. |
| Mr. WILLIAM BICKERTON. | Mr. FRANCIS NICHOLSON. |
| Mr. EDWARD BIDWELL. | Mr. W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT. |
| Rev. H. N. BONAR. | Mr. CHARLES OLDHAM. |
| Mr. J. LEWIS BONHOTE. | Mr. THOMAS PARKIN. |
| Mr. STAINES BOORMAN. | Mr. C. E. PEARSON. |
| Mr. H. B. BOOTH. | Mr. H. J. PEARSON. |
| Mr. C. D. BORRER. | Dr. F. G. PENROSE. |
| Mr. P. F. BUNYARD. | Sir T. DIGBY PIGOTT. |
| Mr. R. E. CHEESMAN. | Mr. W. J. PERCY PLAYER. |
| Mr. W. EAGLE CLARKE. | Mr. A. E. PRICE. |
| Mr. A. H. COCKS. | Mr. W. P. PYCRAFT. |
| Mr. K. J. A. DAVIS. | Col. R. H. RATTRAY. |
| Mr. H. E. DRESSER. | Mr. C. B. RICKETT. |
| Dr. F. DAWTREY DREWITT. | The Hon. L. WALTER ROTH- |
| Mr. H. J. ELWES. | SCHILD. |
| Mr. A. H. EVANS. | The Hon. N. CHARLES ROTH- |
| Col. H. W. FEILDEN. | SCHILD. |
| Mr. CHARLES GARNETT. | Mr. CONRAD G. E. RUSSELL. |
| Mr. JOHN GERRARD. | Mr. HENRY SCHIERREN. |
| Capt. E. S. GODMAN. | Mr. GEOFFREY SCHWANN. |
| Dr. F. DUCANE GODMAN. | Dr. P. L. SCLATER. |
| Mr. PERCY S. GODMAN. | Rev. WILLIAM SERLE. |
| Col. H. H. GODWIN-AUSTEN. | Mr. D. SETH-SMITH. |
| Mr. J. M. GOODALL. | Dr. R. BOWDLER SHARPE. |
| Mr. HERBERT GOODCHILD. | Mr. F. W. SMALLEY. |
| Mr. A. F. GRIFFITH. | Mr. J. H. STENHOUSE. |
| Dr. ERNST HARTERT. | Dr. C. B. TICEHURST. |
| Mr. W. H. HUDLESTON. | Dr. N. F. TICEHURST. |
| Rev. F. C. R. JOURDAIN. | Mr. AUBYN TREVOR-BATTYE. |
| Mr. HAMON LE STRANGE. | Mr. C. M. TUKE. |
| Col. A. P. LOYD. | Mr. H. M. UPCHER. |
| Mr. C. H. LYELL. | Col. R. G. WARDLAW-RAMSAY. |
| Commander HUBERT LYNES. | Dr. JOSEPH WIGLESWORTH. |
| Mr. G. A. MACMILLAN. | Mr. H. F. WITHERBY. |
| Mr. G. M. MATHEWS. | Mr. A. F. R. WOLLASTON. |
| Mr. E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO. | Col. J. W. YERBURY. |
| Mr. J. G. MILLAIS. | |

The toasts of the King, Absent Members, and Prosperity to the B. O. U. were given by the Chairman, Dr. Selater, and Mr. Hudleston respectively, and Mr. Upcher proposed the health of the four Medallists.

After the Dinner Mr. W. Eagle Clarke gave a short account of the more noticeable birds which he had recently obtained on Fair Isle. Capt. Boyd Alexander gave a most interesting narrative, illustrated by lantern-slides, of his journey across Africa, from Nigeria to the Nile *viâ* Lake Chad; and the meeting terminated with an exhibition of a magnificent series of cinematograph photographs of wild birds and their actions, taken and shown by Mr. Cherry Kearton.
